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VEGETABLE Situation

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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

CONTENTS

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Principal contributor
Charles W. Porter

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Fresh vegetables—Summer vegetable production is estimated 4 percent smaller than a year ago, with production down for all major items except carrots and tomatoes. There are slightly larger watermelon supplies this season but summer cantaloup harvest is expected to be off slightly. Grower prices for fresh vegetables are expected to be higher than last summer.

Processing vegetables—Current reports suggest a moderate increase in the pack of processed vegetables this season. Carryovers are smaller again this year. However, the acreage of 8 major processing vegetables is estimated 5 percent larger than 1971. Potential production indicates a moderate increase in supplies for the new marketing season beginning this fall. The largest gains are expected in vegetables for freezing. In addition, the prospective tonnage of cabbage contracted for sauerkraut is up 11 percent this year. Wholesale prices for most canned and frozen vegetables likely will hold firm, should packs turn out to be close to present indications.

If yields are close to the average of recent years, plantings suggest the pack of canned vegetables in 1972 will probably be larger. With a further reduction in carryover stocks, the total supply of canned vegetables for 1972/73 could run slightly larger than a year ago.

The 1972 pack of 6 major frozen vegetables—lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, peas, spinach, and broccoli—will probably be about a tenth larger than a year earlier, again assuming near average yields. But with stocks of all frozen vegetables, (except potatoes) slightly smaller than the modest supply on hand last season, the total supply of these vegetables may be only moderately above the previous season.

Potatoes—Summer potato production is substantially smaller this year. This prospect has strengthened the market, in sharp contrast to the disrupted harvest pattern of the 1971 summer season. The early summer crop is estimated 4 percent smaller, but the larger late summer crop is off 14 percent from last year.

Seasonally lower prices can be expected this fall and winter. But if the first indication of a 7 percent less crop acreage materializes, then prices this fall and winter would likely be substantially higher than a year ago.

Sweetpotatoes—The 1972 crop of sweetpotatoes will be virtually the same as the small output of 1971. The current estimate shows acreage up slightly with a smaller yield forecast. Processing demand should be fairly strong

this season. Grower prices likely will average higher than a year ago.

Dry edible beans—In response to high prices in the season now ending, growers planted a moderately larger dry bean crop this year. Acreage is up 7 percent. Export demand has been strong and domestic stocks are light. Should the 1972 crop turn out fairly close to present indications, prices for the 1972/73 season may run higher than in most recent years, yet substantially under those of 1971/72.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Winter and Spring Review

Combined winter and spring fresh vegetable supplies were slightly larger than a year earlier, and total melon supplies were somewhat larger than a year ago. Domestic winter vegetable production was slightly higher because of larger lettuce and tomato crops, but spring vegetable production, excluding melons, was only about a percentage point more than a year ago. Mexican tomato imports in the November-June season were also about 1 percent more than a year before, although total fresh vegetable import tonnage from Mexico was moderately larger. The index of growers' fresh vegetable prices the first 6 months of 1972 averaged 1 percent lower than last years' high prices, reflecting fairly strong demand in the face of a supply barely larger than the year before.

Summer Vegetable Production and Price Prospects

Summer vegetable production is 4 percent smaller than a year ago. Production of all major items except carrots and tomatoes is expected to be less this season. There are slightly larger watermelon supplies this season but summer cantaloup harvest is expected to be off moderately. Grower prices for fresh vegetables are expected to be higher this summer.

The new margin controls on fresh vegetables do not apply at the grower level, but they do restrict middleman's margins to customary levels of a recent base period. Therefore, with farm prices expected to rise, retail prices can be expected to reflect these gains. These new restrictions would have the effect of preventing a widening of the farm-to-retail price spread whenever farm prices weaken.

Prospect for Major Fresh Vegetables

Tomatoes—Spring tomato production was down slightly this year but early summer output is forecast 7 percent more than a year earlier. Shipments have stepped up seasonally in recent weeks. Much of this gain is coming from California, since both yields and acreage are generally down along the Atlantic Seaboard, north to New Jersey. Late summer tomato acreage is 5 percent smaller this season, and this would be the smallest acreage of record. In many of the Northeastern and Lake States, the source of late summer tomatoes, crop progress has been slowed by excessively wet weather.

Mexican import volume held at relatively high levels in the past season. Border crossings since last November, have been 1 percent more than a year earlier. The peak shipping period extended from late February through early May. .

Grower prices have ranged from 9 cents to 17 cents per pound thus far in 1972. The much larger Florida winter crop brought relatively low prices in March, while in May and June reduced U.S. supplies caused prices to hold relatively high for that time of year. In general, prices have averaged below a year earlier thus far this year. Prices for Eastern grown tomatoes are expected to show less than the usual seasonal decline this summer.

Celery—By mid-July the California early summer celery harvest had moved north to the Salinas-Watsonville area, and active harvest volume continued in the Oceano-Guadelupe section. The early summer crop is estimated an eighth smaller this year, while summer production, mostly from New York and Michigan, will be 2 percent less. The first Michigan harvest began early in July, and shipments are increasing seasonally.

Cabbage—Summer cabbage production is moderately smaller this season as both acreage and yields are down in most of 10 states included in this seasonal group. Average prices ran below a year earlier since April, but in recent weeks lighter supplies strengthened the market. On May 1 acreage of the important early fall crop was estimated slightly larger than 1971, but wet weather and crop damage in some Eastern States may reduce production prospects. Prospective late fall acreage is up this season, but this seasonal group is not large enough to add greatly to available supplies.

About as much or slightly more of the early fall crop is expected to be used for sauerkraut this season, since the carryover of the previous kraut pack will be smaller.

Carrots—The early summer crop in California is 6 percent larger than a year ago although shipping volume is reported only slightly heavier than a year ago. Grower prices have been holding steady at levels sharply below the extremely high levels of a year ago. In mid July this year, the price for a 48 pound carton of 1 pound film bags was $3.50 at Salinas, compared with $5.50 last year.

Growers have planted 2 percent less early fall acreage this year. Substantially less acreage has been planted in Texas, while most of the other leading States except New York expect to harvest about the same or slightly larger acreage this year.

Sweet corn—Summer sweet corn production is estimated 7 percent less this season. Generally, both acreage and yields are moderately below a year ago. Colorado, Michigan, and Ohio are conspicuous exceptions. Excessive rains and cool weather have reduced prospects for nearly all Atlantic Seaboard States, and prices are expected to show less than the usual seasonal decline in many Eastern markets this season. Elsewhere a normal seasonal price decline is likely.

Lettuce—The summer crop of 12.6 million hundredweight is 3 percent less than the record large 1971 crop. Prices have been under a year ago since early June, but prices have fluctuated relative to 1971 levels. Shipments are expected to continue seasonally heavy from the Salinas, California area, and Colorado is expected to harvest a sharply larger crop this summer. More than three-fourths the U.S. summer supply originates in California.

Table 1.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market : Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972	
			Indicated	Percentage of 1971			Indicated	Percentage of 1971
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Percent*
Winter[1]	234.8	229.2	238.6	104	36,328	38,658	39,420	102
Spring[1]	498.9	472.6	480.3	102	50,323	50,456	51,092	101
Summer:								
Beans, snap	21.8	21.5	20.7	96	928	886	801	90
Cabbage[1]	18.6	18.4	17.7	96	4,005	4,041	3,766	93
Cantaloups[2]	64.8	59.4	54.5	92	8,554	7,417	7,112	96
Carrots[1]	10.0	10.0	11.3	113	3,131	3,466	3,641	105
Cauliflower[1]	1.5	1.4	1.4	100	135	126	126	100
Celery[1]	6.9	7.2	7.0	97	2,998	3,325	3,026	91
Corn, sweet	110.8	107.5	103.6	96	7,657	7,310	6,775	93
Cucumbers	10.2	9.7	9.3	96	1,041	923	805	87
Eggplant	1.5	1.5	1.4	93	210	218	182	83
Escarole	2.1	2.0	1.7	85	309	295	227	77
Garlic	5.6	3.7	5.1	138	728	481	663	138
Honeydews	10.7	9.9	10.5	106	1,718	1,715	1,763	103
Lettuce	46.0	48.1	48.0	100	11,865	13,075	12,619	97
Onions[1 2]	10.8	11.2	9.9	88	2,933	2,881	2,293	80
Peppers, green[1 2]	9.2	9.4	10.1	107	352	405	455	112
Spinach	.8	.9	.9	100	53	68	63	93
Tomatoes[2]	43.2	39.0	41.4	106	5,249	4,704	5,034	107
Watermelons	218.6	201.7	211.9	105	19,860	19,075	19,619	103
Total summer on which acreage and production have been reported	593.1	562.5	566.4	101	71,726	70,411	68,970	98
Acreage has been reported	700.3	671.7	670.0	100	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage[1]								
Early	31.6	29.2	29.7	102	9,906	9,160	---	---
Late	2.2	1.8	2.1	117	311	143	---	---
Carrots, early[1]	23.6	22.6	22.1	98	6,819	6,608	---	---
Total fall on which acreage has been reported	57.6	53.6	53.9	101	17,036	15,911	---	---
Total on which 1972:								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,326.8	1,264.3	1,285.3	102	158,377	159,525	159,482	100
Acreage has been reported	1,491.6	1,427.1	1,442.8	101	---	---	---	---

[1] Includes processing. [2] Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Onions—Smaller production and high prices prevail. Early summer production is a fifth less this year due to reduced yields, and substantially smaller acreage in western Texas production areas. Hereford shipments began in volume the last week of June and met a very active trade demand. F.o.b. prices for yellow Granos in 50 pound sacks ranged from $4.00 to $4.50, double the $2.00 range a year ago.

Late summer acreage is also smaller this season. Most of the 4 percent reduction is in New York and California. Idaho-Eastern-Oregon and Michigan are expected to harvest a moderately larger acreage. The California acreage in this seasonal group is used largely for processing.

Active harvest is underway in the Kern and Central Coast areas of California. In New York heavy rains and flooding reduced prospects in the muckland areas. Severe damage occurred in the smaller muckland areas of Prattsburg and Potter. In the Midwest, conditions are better, though thin stands have been reported in Michigan and Wisconsin. Crop prospects are good in the important Idaho-Eastern Oregon district. With prospects of a smaller 1972 U.S. crop, fresh market onion prices should hold generally firm though some seasonal price decline is to be expected in September. However, eastern yellow globe prices may not show very much seasonal weakness in view of curtailed supplies expected from New York.

Cantaloups—The important midsummer cantaloup crop, mostly from California, is 2 percent smaller than a year ago and one of the smallest crops in several years. Acreage for harvest in California is down 7 percent this year, but higher yields have partly offset this loss. Elsewhere, both Texas and Indiana are harvesting less from smaller acreages this season. Late summer acreage is down substantially, but this seasonal group is not a large factor in U.S. production.

The California harvest pattern is more normal than last years' delayed movement. This year, the West Side district has been shipping since early July and the Kern area was largely finished the early part of that month.

Grower prices for melons were weaker than a year ago during late May and June when spring volume was heavy from the Imperial Valley, Rio Grande and Arizona districts. As of late May U.S. markets had received 141 million pounds of Mexican cantaloups, down from 151 million the first 5 months of 1971. But with lighter supplies expected the rest of this year, August and September prices probably will not move to the seasonal lows of several other recent years.

Watermelons—By mid-July, harvest activity has spread to many producing States. Early summer production is 3 percent larger than last year; most of the gain centers in Texas where more acreage was planted. Yields in Georgia and South Carolina are currently reported moderately less than the very good yields of the 1971 season, but production in these important States is moderately smaller.

Market demand has been fairly active except for disruptions caused by flood damage in several northeastern market areas. As of mid-July Southern f.o.b. prices were close to 2 cents per pound which compared with about 2½ cents a year earlier.

Crop progress in Alabama and the Carolinas is later than usual, so the marketing season may be more active than usual in August. Watermelon shipments usually peak just before July 4, but this year, the seasonal peak was less pronounced.

The late summer watermelon crop is virtually the same as last year. The crop is in good condition in Missouri but cool weather and heavy rains have delayed crop progress elsewhere.

In the spring shipping season, a larger Florida crop was augmented by increased imports from Mexico. Shipments from that country have been sharply larger this year, peaking in late April just before the Florida crop reached substantial shipping volume. Imports were equal to roughly one-sixth of the U.S. late spring production.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

With continued heavy disappearance of processed vegetable stocks, total carryover into the 1972/73 season will again be smaller than the previous year. Carryovers of all important canned vegetables will be moderate to light. Excluding frozen potatoes, the frozen vegetable carryover will be the smallest in years of the two leading items, stocks of corn are the lowest since 1960 and peas are the smallest since 1966. Wholesale f.o.b. prices have been rising slowly through the marketing season. For vegetable packers, this gradual return to more favorable price levels is welcome because the industry had been operating under the pressure of burdensome supplies much of the period since 1969. Wholesale vegetable prices peaked in 1967, and then moved down in late 1968 and 1969. By mid-1971, prices had regained the earlier peak, and have gradually risen since then. In a few instances, as with lima beans, the rise in prices has been limited by Phase II restrictions.

1972 Production Prospects Moderately Higher

Current reports suggest a moderate increase in the pack of processed vegetables this season. With estimated acreage of 8 major processing vegetables 5 percent larger than 1971, potential production should not create any serious problems of oversupply. A moderate increase in supplies would be in line with expected needs for the new marketing season this fall. The largest increases are expected in vegetables for freezing. In addition, the prospective tonnage of cabbage contracted for sauerkraut is up 11 percent this year.

As of late June, growing conditions have been relatively more favorable for processing crops in the Pacific Coast States than elsewhere in the Nation. Hot

weather has reduced pea yields in the Midwest, and heavy rains and cool weather have damaged some crops and delayed crop progress for others in the East. In spite of a slight acreage increase, the tonnage of peas for canning and freezing combined is forecast 2 percent less than a year ago. Yields are expected to be below average this season in contrast to the high yield of 1971. Snap bean production is forecast 2 percent more than 1971. Growers and processors have planned a sharp increase in snap bean acreage for freezing and a moderately larger acreage of canned beans. Spring spinach production is forecast 7 percent less than 1971, but the larger wlnter harvest in California this year cancelled out this loss. As a result, combined winter and spring spinach production was the same as last year. There are moderate increases in tomato, sweet corn, and lima bean acreage this year, but only a slightly larger cucumber pickle acreage.

Present indications suggest a pack of canned vegetables larger than 1971, assuming that yields hold near the average of recent seasons. With further reduced carryover stocks, the total supply of canned vegetables could be slightly larger than a year ago. Wholesale prices for most items are expected to hold firm to strong.

The 1972 pack of 6 major frozen vegetables—lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, peas, spinach, and broccoli—will probably be about a tenth larger than a year earlier, again assuming near average yields. But with stocks of all frozen vegetables except potatoes slightly lower than the modest supply on hand at carryover dates last season, the total supply of these vegetables may only be moderately above the two previous seasons.

Lima beans—Even though the carryover of old pack will again be light this season, prospective acreage for canning is 2 percent less than a year earlier. The reduced rate of shipments from the smaller 1971 supply apparently has not encouraged any expansion this season. Canners' stocks on May 1 were slightly larger than a year earlier. Wholesale prices have been firm to slightly stronger.

With July 1 stocks of frozen limas the smallest since the middle 1960's, the 11 percent larger acreage is expected to replenish depleted supplies. Under normal yield conditions, the combined supply of frozen limas (baby plus Fordhook) for 1972/73 will probably be about the same or slightly less than a year ago, and substantially less than 2 seasons earlier. Disappearance in recent months has lagged behind other recent seasons. Wholesale prices for Fordhooks have increased while baby lima prices have held steady.

Snap beans—The planted acreage of snap beans for processing is up 9 percent this year. Most of the increase is expected to be used for freezing; freezing acreage is more than a fourth larger and canning acreage is up only by 4 percent. Nearly three fourths of the bean acreage is expected to be used for canning this year. Freezing acreage is sharply higher in all regions, but most of the increase for canning will come from the Atlantic Seaboard. Flood damage has reduced tonnage prospects in New York and Pennsylvania, and reduced yields are also reported in other Northeastern States. Some of this reduction is reflected in the current production estimate which is up less than 2 percent from a year ago.

Stocks of canned green and wax beens on June 1 were sharply below a year earlier. Supplies of institutional can sizes were short, but a moderately larger supply of retail can sizes was reported. Total movement to date has exceeded a year ago; available supplies were about equal to the 1970/71 season. Prices for retail can sizes are firm, and institutional users are waiting for the new pack to come off the line, as only limited offerings will be available until then.

Stocks of frozen snap beans were slightly less than the small supply on hand a year ago and wholesale prices are firm at slightly higher levels. With carryover stocks the lowest in years, the prospective larger new pack will find a brisk demand.

Peas—The tonnage of peas used for canning and freezing is estimated 2 percent less than last year.

Table 2.—Vegetables for processing : Acreage and production, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Snap beans	242	250	273	570	594	604
Green peas	407	410	411	476	520	484
Spinach (winter and spring)	22	22	24	134	144	144
Total with production[1]	671	682	708	1,180	1,258	1,232
Green lima beans	74	74	78	79	81	n.a.
Beets	16	14	15	206	190	n.a.
Sweet corn	429	444	470	1,879	2,047	n.a.
Cucumbers for pickles	141	134	135	228	228	n.a.
Tomatoes	249	260	276	5,059	5,514	n.a.
Total - 8 vegetables[1]	1,580	1,608	1,682	8,631	9,318	n.a.

[1] May not add to total due to rounding. n.a. - not available. Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1972.

Acreage planned for canning purposes is slightly smaller and the yield estimate for all peas for processing is 1.33 tons per acre compared with 1.36 last year. But a materially larger carryover will maintain canned supplies at about the same level as last year. This would be an adequate quantity for trade needs.

About a third of the processing pea acreage will be used for freezing in 1972. The carryover of frozen peas on June 1 was the smallest in years. Based on the current estimate, the 1972 pack may equal last year's figure. The resulting supply appears likely to be the smallest in years. Prices for both canned and frozen peas will probably continue firm to strong for the 1972/73 market season.

Sweet Corn—The total supply of canned sweet corn available this past season was one of the largest in history. As a result, wholesale prices have not shown as much strength as other processed vegetables. Movement through trade channels has been very heavy and current stocks are 4 percent less than a year ago. Trade in institutional 6/10's has been especially strong. A 4 percent larger acreage is planned for canning this coming season. Yields close to the 1968-71 average, 4.52 tons per acre, would hold output to slightly less than a year ago. Even with continued heavy canned movement, this projected 1972/73 supply of canned corn might be generous enough to keep prices under pressure. But, even minor changes in average yield could make substantial supply and price differences this coming season.

A 12 percent larger acreage of sweet corn for freezing is forecast this season. This is planned to build up depleted stocks which resulted from low yields and a light pack in 1971. An acreage increase of this size with average yields would result in a sharply larger 1972 pack. Even with the reduced carryover, the total supply would approximate levels of 1969. Frozen sweet corn is a popular vegetable, and a heavy retail movement would be expected, if the added supplies materialize.

Tomatoes—A 6-percent increase in acreage this year is expected to provide some additional raw product tonnage for the wide range of tomato products packed. Wholesale prices are steady to strong, reflecting the light supply position of some items. Stocks of canned tomatoes on April 1 were 18 percent smaller than a year ago, and several other items are probably in lighter supply too. Juice stocks, 4 percent larger, are the principal exception.

Tomato and tomato product imports, which amount roughly to 5 percent of the domestic pack of all tomato products, have been running moderately less than a year ago. From July 1, 1971, to May 1, 1972, total imports of peeled tomatoes and paste fell 6 percent below the comparable period a year earlier.

Cucumbers for Pickles—A trade source indicates smaller pickle supplies on hand as of April 1 of this year but, the preliminary acreage is estimated only 1 percent larger. Acreage gains in the Carolinas, Michigan, and Wisconsin offset declines in Mississippi and California.

Cabbage for Kraut—Stocks of sauerkraut on July 1 were about a fifth smaller than the generous supply on hand a year earlier. Movement of a moderately smaller supply has been heavy this past season. Sauerkraut prices rose in the late spring and have held steady since that time. As a result, kraut packers plan to contract for 11 percent larger tonnage this season. As usual, there will be some additional open market purchases from the early fall fresh market crop, largely in New York. Some cabbage fields were flood damaged in that state. Replanting is questionable.

Beets—The prospective acreage of beets is 9 percent larger than a year earlier, reflecting the lightest supply position in 4 years for this item. The 1971 pack was unusually small, and helped bring surplus stocks more in line with market needs. The acreage gain in 1972, with average yields, could provide enough tonnage to bring the total supply for 1972/73 back to, or slightly below a year ago. A total supply of this size would not likely pose any serious market problem.

Spinach—Winter and spring spinach acreage for canning is nearly a tenth larger than a year ago. Prices are steady to firm, as this expected larger pack is replenishing depleted stocks. Production in California for freezing and canning combined was 8 percent larger in the winter harvest season. Stocks of frozen spinach on July 1 were only slightly larger than the moderate supply on hand a year earlier. Prices are steady to firm, as trade movement has been heavier than a year earlier.

Broccoli—Although stocks of frozen broccoli on July 1 were sharply higher than a year earlier, wholesale prices for many styles of pack are not under great pressure. Movement of this vegetable seems to be making a good gain this year. A larger crop was produced in California this season, and diversion to freezers late in the fresh market shipping season has provided more raw product for freezers.

Other Processed Vegetables—Total U.S. *asparagus* production for fresh market and processing combined has been estimated slightly larger than a year earlier. March 1 carryover stocks of both canned and frozen were relatively light. By July 1, frozen stocks were up 58 percent from a year ago. However, a trade source noted that canners in California were expecting a reduced pack in that State this spring. Prices for both canned and frozen packs are generally steady to firm. Frozen *carrot* stocks are well below a year ago as the 1971 pack was substantially smaller than the record large 1970 output. Canned carrot stocks on April 1 were equal to a year earlier.

POTATOES

Price Recovery Underway

Table stock potato supplies were burdensome the first 4-5 months of this year. The 1971 storage crop was large again, especially the round varieties, and stocks levels were large until June. Idaho grower prices were

also less than a year earlier for the first 6 months of 1972, but f.o.b. prices from that State for Russets shipped to fresh market outlets were moderately higher than depressed 1971 levels. On the other hand, round white prices f.o.b. Maine did not fare as well this year. U.S. farm prices again reflected no appreciable storage season price rise until May. Average prices received by growers were $1.77 per hundredweight in November 1971, and were $1.78 in both March and April of this year. By May, prices had improved to $2.01, but were still one of the lowest of recent years for that month.

Prices for the winter and spring crops followed a mixed pattern compared with the previous season. Florida prices averaged slightly lower the first half of 1972, and Alabama prices averaged about $1.00 hundredweight lower for the months of May and June. Texas prices were lower too. California long white prices ranged from $4.50 - $5.50 per hundredweight in mid-July. Prices have been much improved over last season's depressed levels, reflecting the reduced late spring crop in that State. Table and chipping stock also brought more money to North Carolina and Virginia growers this past June. Currently, prices in all major shipping sections are well above a year ago, reflecting smaller summer crops.

Summer Production Substantially Less

The 1972 production of early summer potatoes is 10.9 million hundredweight, 4 percent less than a year ago, but late summer production is forecast 14 percent less at 23.6 million hundredweight. These reduced prospects have given strength to the market, contrasting sharply with the disrupted marketing pattern of 1971 when the delayed California late spring harvest coincided with heavy East Coast volume. Texas and Alabama shipping volume picked up in mid July and first digging in Delaware began at that time. The late spring crop in North Carolina was about finished. With reduced supplies of late summer potatoes expected from Long Island, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, and California, prices should remain stronger than a year ago.

Fall Crop Acreage Moderately Less

Indicated acreage for fall harvest is 7 percent smaller than 1971. Plantings are down in all regions with the largest drops coming in the Midwest and Western areas. The Maine crop of 135,000 acres is 7 percent less than last year, and there are cuts in both New York and Pennsylvania. In these States, cool weather and frost in some instances set back the crop, then flood damage has taken some toll of the crop since. In Maine, the crop was off to a late start because of protracted cool weather. As a result stands in some fields are spotty.

In the Central region the acreage planted is down 9 percent this year. There are reductions in all States, the largest drop is in North Dakota.

Table 3.—Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1970	1971[1]	Indicated 1972[2]	1972 as percentage of 1971
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*
Maine	150.0	145.0	135.0	93
New Hampshire	.8	.7	.6	86
Vermont	1.2	1.2	1.1	92
Massachusetts	5.1	4.7	4.2	89
Rhode Island	5.1	5.2	4.9	94
Connecticut	3.8	3.7	3.6	97
New York-Long Island	23.3	22.6	21.5	95
New York-Upstate	33.4	34.5	29.5	86
Pennsylvania	34.5	35.5	33.5	94
8 Eastern	257.2	253.1	233.9	92
Ohio	11.7	11.5	11.3	98
Indiana	5.9	6.1	6.0	98
Michigan	35.0	35.5	32.5	92
Wisconsin	36.5	36.0	34.5	96
Minnesota	88.0	90.0	72.0	80
North Dakota	117.0	129.0	124.0	96
South Dakota	7.5	7.8	6.4	82
Nebraska	5.0	5.0	4.4	88
8 Central	306.6	320.9	291.1	91
Montana	7.5	7.8	7.5	96
Idaho	327.0	319.0	306.0	96
Wyoming	3.6	3.7	5.6	151
Colorado	37.0	31.5	31.0	98
Utah	5.9	5.3	4.5	85
Washington	61.0	58.0	54.0	93
Oregon	53.6	47.5	41.3	87
California	29.7	29.0	22.7	78
8 Western	525.3	501.8	472.6	94
Total fall	1,089.1	1,075.8	997.6	93

[1] Preliminary. [2] Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1972.

There is a 6-percent decline in Western planted acreage. A 4-percent drop is registered for Idaho, but larger declines are noted in both Washington and the Malheur area of Oregon.

With these acreage reductions and the prospect of reduced yields in the East, potato markets are likely to be substantially stronger this fall. Prices are expected to be much higher than at harvest time last year, and there should be continued strength through the next storage season, provided orderly marketing procedures are followed.

Frozen Potato Stocks Close to 1971 Level

Good movement this spring has held the increase in stocks to less than 1 percent more than a year earlier, when stocks were considered heavy. Stocks of french fries were slightly less than a year earlier as of July 1. Disappearance is expected to continue at its high rate. However, with smaller supplies of raw stock expected this fall, the 1972/73 pack will probably not show much gain above 1971/72.

Almost seven-eights of the frozen potato stocks on hand are french fries. The remainder covers a wide range of frozen specialties led by hash browns.

Slightly more than 70 percent of the 1971 pack of frozen french fries was packed in institutional or food service sizes.

Sweetpotatoes

Review of 1971/72 Season

The size of the 1971 sweetpotato crop has been revised downward from earlier estimates to 11.7 million hundredweight. This smallest crop of record was moved at prices substantially higher than a year earlier.

The 1971/72 canned pack of sweetpotatoes probably was moderately smaller than the previous season. Current trade reports suggest a firm market with rather limited supplies available. This market condition suggests that processors could readily absorb a larger tonnage of raw product this season. A limited pack of 7 million lbs. were frozen in 1971, mostly for institutional use.

Crop Size About the Same

The first production forecast of sweetpotatoes suggests the crop will be virtually the same as in 1971. Acreage for harvest is up slightly this year. With a fairly strong processor demand expected, growers' prices will likely average higher than a year ago.

Table 4.—Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1970	1971	Indicated 1972[1]	1972 as percentage of 1971
	1,000 cwt.	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*Pct.*
New Jersey	180	173	158	91
Maryland	294	308	336	109
Virginia	1,041	966	845	87
Central Atlantic	1,515	1,447	1,339	93
North Carolina	3,840	3,335	3,120	94
South Carolina	188	150	176	117
Georgia	600	663	664	100
Lower Atlantic	4,628	4,148	3,960	95
Tennessee	266	230	219	95
Alabama	398	425	408	96
Mississippi	990	950	855	90
Arkansas	136	128	105	82
Louisiana	3,780	2,975	3,150	106
Texas	1,040	788	1,000	127
Central	6,610	5,496	5,737	104
California	656	627	656	105
United States	13,409	11,718	11,692	100

[1] Indicated as of July 1.

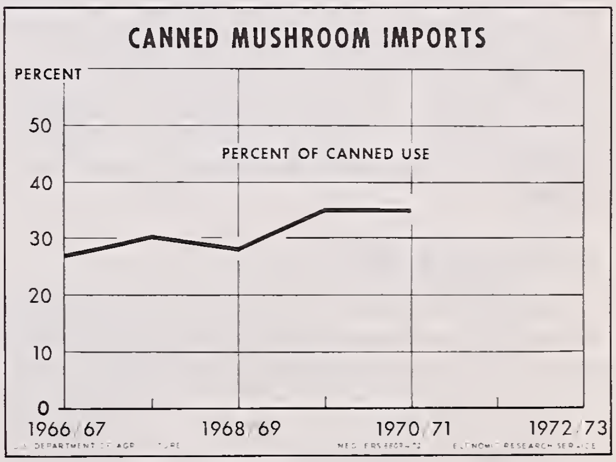
Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1972

The Louisiana crop is expected to be moderately larger than the small output of a year earlier. Yield prospects there are better this season. In North Carolina, the acreage is higher, but a reduced yield prospect means that 6 percent fewer potatoes probably will be harvested. Texas has a sharply larger crop this year, and more is expected from Maryland, South Carolina, and California and about the same from Georgia. Elsewhere in the Southern states, smaller crops are expected. Early development of the crop has been satisfactory, helped by mid-June rains giving needed moisture to crops in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

MUSHROOMS

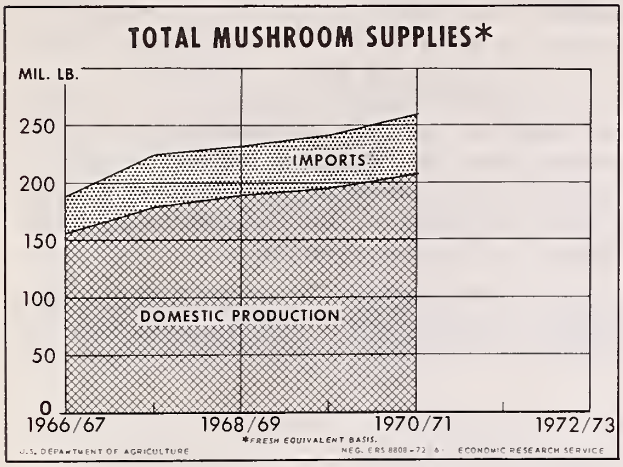
The 1971-72 season which ended on July 1 will probably set a new domestic production record. The 207 million lbs. produced in the United States had a farm value of $90 million in 1970/71. Comparable data for the most recent season will become available late in August.

The highly favorable prices this past season encouraged increased import activity as well as more domestic output. From January 1 to June 1 imports of 23 million lbs. of canned mushrooms reached American markets, compared with 15 million for the same period of 1971. Most of the 1972 imports came from Taiwan, but South Korea contributed 4.6 million lbs. of this total. This country is expected to ship even larger quantities, and become a serious competitor along with Taiwan, which has thus far dominated the import picture. The newest name in the world trade picture is the Peoples Republic of China which shipped 3 million lbs. to Canada last year. Shipments could be expected to the United States in the not too distant future.

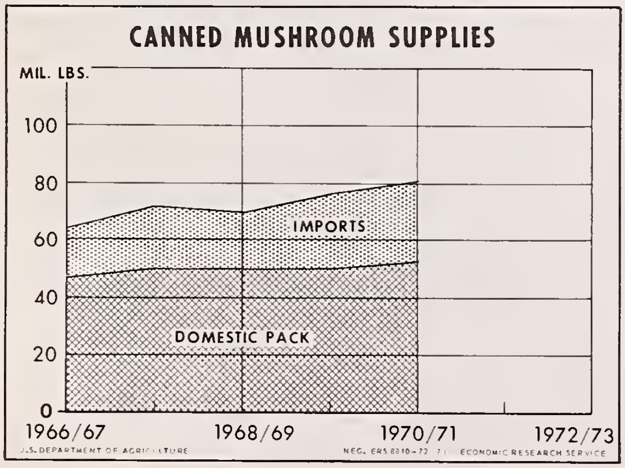


Mushrooms imports are an increasing concern to the domestic industry, since lower production costs overseas continue to challenge the economic position of the domestic industry. In recent years, imports of canned and dried mushrooms were equal to a fifth of the total U.S. supply, on a fresh equivalent basis. This figure has

not changed much since 1966, reflecting the rapid rise of U.S. production measured on a comparable basis.



These statistics do not indicate where import penetration in U.S. has been most strongly felt. The U.S.D.A. and the U.S. Tariff Commission have developed estimates of domestic canned packs compared with canned imports. These data show that the domestic pack of canned mushrooms showed no gain between 1967 and 1969, while import volume rose. Since 1966, domestic pack actually increased by 13 percent while canned imports gained more than 60 percent. Thus, imports are accounting for an increasing share of total U.S. canned use. Imports presently account for a little more than a third of the canned use, including whole product, slices, and stems and pieces, but excluding canned soups.



Domestic processing activity is currently at a seasonal ebb, but demand for canned mushrooms is expected to continue strong. With increased canned imports and replenished stocks of domestic canned packs, wholesale prices for various styles are under pressure. This should stimulate retail movement which has been held back to some extent by high prices the past two seasons. These developments suggest that growers will be receiving lower prices this fall for processing stock. In view of this and recent expansion of domestic production facilities, fresh market prices are also likely to be lower this fall when marketing activity resumes.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Tight Supplies

The small supply of beans available in the 1971/72 season has provided one of the liveliest markets of recent years. Export market demand has held strong due to reduced 1971 world output. Production was light for the second consecutive season in South American countries and the 1971 European crop was smaller than usual. But with domestic supplies also down, only 2.5 million hundredweight was exported in September-May 1971/72, compared with 2.8 million the same period a year earlier, when total supplies were moderately larger. Along with the usual purchasers in Europe and Japan, Algeria, Columbia, and the Dominican Republic have made liberal purchases of the 1971 crop. The domestic market demand has been strong in the face of reduced supplies. Per capita consumption in 1971 held about equal to 6 lbs., moderately below the level of most recent years.

Grower prices have been the highest in years, as the U.S. average price has exceeded $11.00 per hundredweight each month since October. Prices for both white and colored classes have been well above a year ago except for pea and kidney beans which were also relatively high the previous season. Prices for blackeyes, pintos, large and baby limas have been sharply higher. However, some general easing occurred in recent weeks in anticipation of the moderately larger 1972 crop.

Government Program Activity

Purchases of dry beans for distribution to the needy and for school lunches totaled 707,000 hundredweight

in fiscal year 1972. This figure was substantially less than in the year before.

The level of farm loan activity this past season was among the smallest on record, reflecting a small crop and strong trade demand. Farmers placed only 820,000 hundredweight under loan compared with 1.4 million hundredweight from the 1970 crop. All of the 1971 crop was redeemed this season.

1972/73 Prospects

The first acreage estimate for the new crop suggests an increase of 7 percent over a year earlier. With yi lds on trend, U.S. production would total 17.3 million hundredwight compared with 16.2 in 1971. This also is a 7 percent gain.

Rain in late June halted planting in New York, but water damage to this crop was reported minor. Wet weather also delayed Michigan planting. Farther west, most areas report crops are progressing well except in southwestern Colorado where surface moisture is short.

If the 1972 crop is as large or only slightly larger than the current projection, grower prices would likely stay higher in 1972/73 than in most recent years. However, it is not likely that the industry will see a repeat of the 1971/72 performance.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

1971/72 Review

Production of dry edible peas in 1971 was 4.0 million hundredweight, a fifth larger than a year earlier. With larger supplies to market, the average price for the crop season is estimated at $3.59 per hundredweight, compared with $4.36 for the 1970/71 crop. Export volume was nearly an eighth more this season through June, and with a large supply yet to move, carryover into the 1972/73 season will be heavy. Export volume this season has been going to regular customers who are generally using larger quantities. However, Formosa has purchased larger quantities this season. But as of the end of June, total shipments to the United Kingdom were running below those of a year earlier.

Government purchases for school lunch and needy persons programs totaled 5.3 million pounds, double the quantity used for these purposes in fiscal year 1971/72.

Current Situation

Acreage for 1972 harvest is estimated at 129,500 more than a third less than 1971, excluding acreage grown for seed. With average yields, output probably would be about 2½ million hundredweight, the smallest crop in years. This smaller crop, added to a large carryover, should mean a more manageable supply for the coming market season. With this smaller supply in prospect and normal export demand expected, prices for 1972/73 should be well above the low figures of the 1971/72 season.

Table 5.—Vegetables, fresh : Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1971			1972		
			May 18	June 15	July 13	May 16	June 13	July 11
			Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
New York:								
Beans, snap, green	New Jersey	Bu. basket	---	---	6.50	---	---	8.50
Broccoli	California	14-bchs., crt. & ctn.	4.40	4.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	4.25
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	Various used crates	---	5.00	2.25	---	2.90	2.35
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	16.00	12.00	---	10.00	11.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag ctn.	7.00	8.75	7.40	6.25	5.00	5.75
Cauliflower	California	Carton 12's	6.50	4.50	5.75	5.00	5.50	7.50
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	6.50	7.50	5.70	6.50	5.75	7.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz., ctn.	5.25	5.00	4.25	3.00	4.50	3.50
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. basket	2.35	1.25	1.50	3.00	3.65	5.00
Tomatoes	Ohio	80 lb. bskt., med.	3.25	---	4.35	3.10	4.00	3.10
Chicago:								
Broccoli	California	14's crt. & ctn.	4.65	4.25	5.00	3.75	4.75	4.35
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Illinois	Various used crates	---	---	2.00	---	---	2.50
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	15.00	10.50	---	8.50	10.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag, ctn.	6.75	8.50	7.25	6.00	5.50	5.75
Cauliflower	California	Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	---	4.75	5.00	4.50	4.25	6.00
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz., crt.	6.25	6.50	6.75	6.75	5.25	7.25
Pascal	Michigan	2-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	---	---	4.75	---	---	6.25
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. basket	---	---	4.25	---	---	6.00
Honeydews	California	2/3-flat crt. 5-8's	---	---	3.60	---	---	5.00
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.25	4.50	3.75	3.00	4.25	3.40
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. basket	2.75	1.15	3.50	3.00	---	3.00
Tomatoes	Illinois	10-lb. bskt., med.-lge.	---	---	2.55	---	---	2.00
			Week ended					
			1971			1972		
			May 15	June 19	July 17	May 13	June 17	July 15
			Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Shipping point:								
Onions, medium-maximum	Texas	50 lb. sack	---	---	1.78	---	---	4.25
Onions, medium-maximum	California	50 lb. sack	3.88	1.63	---	2.75	2.80	---
Watermelons	Florida	25 lb. av. and larger, per cwt.	6.08	3.25	---	5.75	2.00	---

Prices from Market News Service, C&MS, USDA.

Table 6.—Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's					
Asparagus						
1968-69	1.4	6.9	8.3	[1] 2.7	[2] 5.6	6.6
1969-70	1.7	6.8	8.5	[1] 3.3	[2] 5.2	6.8
1970-71	1.7	6.0	7.7	[1] 3.0	[2] 4.7	6.8
1971-72	.9	5.5	6.4	[1] 2.1	[2] 4.3	5.5
Beans, lima						
1968-69	1.0	3.8	4.8	[3] 2.9	[2] 1.3	3.5
1969-70	1.3	3.6	4.9	[3] 2.9	[2] 1.3	3.6
1970-71	1.3	2.8	4.1	[3] 2.9	[2] .7	3.4
1971-72	.7	3.1	3.8	[3] 2.6	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1968-69	11.4	51.8	63.2	49.4	13.4	49.4
1969-70	13.4	47.3	60.7	49.9	10.7	49.9
1970-71	10.7	47.6	58.3	50.4	8.0	50.4
1971-72	8.0	50.0	58.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beets						
1968-69	2.5	14.6	17.1	12.4	4.7	12.4
1969-70	4.7	11.3	16.0	11.7	4.3	11.7
1970-71	4.3	11.3	15.6	12.1	3.5	12.1
1971-72	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carrots						
1968-69	2.3	5.1	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.9
1969-70	2.5	5.5	8.0	5.5	2.4	5.5
1970-71	2.4	5.4	7.8	5.4	2.4	5.4
1971-72	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1968-69	4.3	59.3	63.6	51.2	12.4	53.3
1969-70	10.3	49.4	59.7	47.9	11.8	50.4
1970-71	9.3	47.0	56.3	46.9	9.4	49.3
1971-72	7.0	53.8	60.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peas, green						
1968-69	6.6	36.2	42.8	[4] 34.5	[5] 8.3	34.5
1969-70	8.3	32.1	40.4	[4] 34.1	[5] 6.3	34.1
1970-71	6.3	28.7	35.0	[4] 30.7	[5] 4.3	30.7
1971-72	4.3	33.2	37.5	[4] 32.6	[5] 4.9	32.6

[1] Shipments to August 1. [2] August 1. [3] Shipments to May 1.
[4] Shipments to June 1. [5] June 1. n.a. - not available.

National Canners Association.

Table 7.—Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1970 and 1971, and cold storage holdings, July 1, 1972, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold storage holdings		
	1970	1971	July 1 1970	July 1 1971	July 1, 1972[1]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Asparagus	25.9	30.0	19.8	21.2	33.5
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	40.4	40.7	30.5	18.6	9.8
Baby	73.0	73.9	38.6	34.1	23.0
Total	113.4	114.6	69.1	52.7	32.8
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	119.1	127.7	46.1	35.0	31.8
French cut	75.8	74.7	16.4	17.1	19.1
Wax	6.2	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	201.1	209.5	62.5	52.1	50.9
Broccoli	185.2	189.6	55.7	69.3	93.7
Brussels sprouts	42.7	49.2	14.3	11.5	16.9
Carrots	173.0	143.7	48.1	61.0	40.4
Cauliflower	59.8	67.7	16.3	9.8	10.6
Corn, cut	216.1	226.8	116.7	63.0	38.2
Corn-on-cob	80.9	106.9	8.4	7.7	14.3
Mixed vegetables	[2] 136.7	[2] 138.8	32.6	31.7	28.3
Peas	344.5	348.4	205.1	170.7	131.2
Peas and carrots	[2] 37.3	[2] 36.9	12.1	13.9	10.6
Pumpkin and squash	27.2	28.5	([3])	([3])	([3])
Rhubarb	7.9	11.0	([3])	([3])	([3])
Spinach	145.7	157.0	89.9	86.8	89.2
Succotash	[2] 7.8	[2] 9.4	([3])	([3])	([3])
Kale	6.5	6.6	([3])	([3])	([3])
Okra	44.2	32.2	([3])	([3])	([3])
Peas, blackeye	30.1	33.0	([3])	([3])	([3])
Turnip greens	18.9	20.2	([3])	([3])	([3])
Miscellaneous vegetables[4]	189.2	234.3	177.2	195.4	244.5
Total[4]	1,912.3	2,009.2	927.8	846.8	835.1
French Fried Potatoes[4]	2,098.4	2,218.9	478.5	594.4	585.8
Other Frozen Potatoes[4]	306.0	346.2	---	85.5	95.4
Total Frozen Potatoes[4]	2,404.4	2,565.1	478.5	679.9	681.2
Grand total	4,316.7	4,574.3	1,406.3	1,526.7	1,516.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Considered as repacks and not included in total. [3] Included in miscellaneous vegetables. [4] Other frozen potatoes reported as a separate item beginning with February, 1971, previously reported in other frozen vegetables or french fried potatoes. Data for 1971 and 1972 not comparable with 1970. n.a.—not available.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.—Vegetables for processing: Planted acreage and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Crop	Planted acreage				Production[1]	
	1970	1971	Indicated 1972	1972 as percentage of 1971	1970	1971
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
For freezing:						
Green lima beans	46.9	46.0	51.1	111	55.3	53.4
Snap beans	52.2	58.2	73.6	126	132.4	134.0
Sweet corn	94.1	103.7	116.0	112	472.4	506.3
Green peas	141.8	136.5	138.5	101	176.4	190.3
For canning:						
Green lima beans	27.3	28.1	27.4	98	23.4	25.9
Snap beans	189.5	191.7	199.0	104	437.7	462.6
Sweet corn	334.8	340.1	354.4	104	1,406.7	1,539.8
Green peas	265.4	273.8	272.2	99	299.9	330.0

[1] 1972 production for canning and freezing will be published in December annual summary.

Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1972	1970	1971[1]	Indicated 1972	1970	1971[1]	Indicated 1972
	1970	1971[1]							
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*	*Million cwt.*
Winter	18.8	18.0	15.6	191	172	151	3.6	3.1	2.4
Spring									
Early	29.6	29.2	25.7	161	128	138	4.8	3.7	3.6
Late	81.1	78.1	70.6	261	255	253	21.2	19.9	17.8
Summer									
Early	81.5	77.4	71.1	159	147	153	12.9	11.4	10.9
Late	121.2	112.8	102.2	246	243	231	29.8	27.5	23.6
Total with production to date	332.2	315.5	285.2	218	208	204	72.3	65.6	58.3
Fall									
8 Eastern	257.2	253.1	233.9	243	246	---	62.6	62.2	---
8 Central	306.6	320.9	291.1	173	183	---	53.1	58.8	---
8 Western	525.3	501.8	472.6	262	265	---	137.8	132.8	---
Total	1,089.1	1,075.8	997.6	233	236	---	253.5	253.8	---
United States	1,421.3	1,391.3	1,282.8	229	230	---	325.8	319.4	---

[1] Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, U.S. No. 1 indicated periods 1971 and 1972

Item	State	Week ended					
		1971			1972		
		May 15	June 19	July 17	May 13	June 17	July 15
		Dollars per 100 lb. sack					
F.o.b. shipping points							
Kern County							
Long Whites	California	---	1.78	2.10	3.00	3.30	5.50
Hi Plains-Panhandle Dist.							
Round Reds	Texas	---	---	2.80	---	---	5.50
Eastern points							
Round Whites	Alabama	---	---	2.88	3.00	---	4.75
	Virginia	---	---	2.42	---	---	3.85
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1971			1972		
		May 18	June 15	July 13	May 16	June 13	July 11
		Dollars per 50 lb. sack					
Terminal markets							
New York							
Long Whites	California	---	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.35	4.00
Katahdin, 2" min.	Maine	2.40	2.70	---	1.75	1.90	2.60
		Dollars per 100 lb. sack					
Chicago							
Long Whites	California	---	4.45	4.80	6.00	6.15	8.00

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week, and are submitted by Market News representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Division of C&MS.

Table 11.—Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1971 and 1972

Item	State	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1971			1972		
		May 18	June 15	July 13	May 16	June 13	July 11
		Dollars per 50 lb. container					
Terminal markets							
New York							
Porto Rico	North Carolina	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	9.00	---
Chicago							
Porto Rico, cured	Louisiana	6.00	7.50	---	7.75	---	---

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 12.—Beans, dry edible : Acreage, yield per acre, and production, annual 1970, 1971, and indicated 1972[1]

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production[2]		
	Harvested		For harvest 1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
	1970	1971							
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*	*1,000 cwt.*
Michigan	590	590	630	1,040	1,010	Aug. 10	6,156	5,959	Aug. 10
New York	65	62	48	1,150	1,280	Aug. 10	748	794	Aug. 10
Northwest[3]	307	297	350	1,768	1,745	Aug. 10	5,428	5,183	Aug. 10
Southwest[4]	280	240	232	828	871	Aug. 10	2,318	2,091	Aug. 10
California:									
Large lima	34	25	24	1,640	1,590	Aug. 10	558	398	Aug. 10
Baby lima	26	22	26	1,840	1,820	Aug. 10	478	400	Aug. 10
Other	114	101	120	1,430	1,330	Aug. 10	1,630	1,343	Aug. 10
Total California	174	148	170	1,532	1,447	Aug. 10	2,666	2,141	Aug. 10
United States	1,416	1,337	1,430	1,221	1,209	Aug. 10	17,316	16,168	Aug. 10

[1] Includes beans grown for seed. [2] Cleaned basis. [3] Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North Dakota. [4] Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 13.—Peas, dry field : Acreage, planted and harvested, annual 1970, 1971 and indicated 1972

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	Indicated 1972
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
Minnesota	9	8	8	7	7	5
North Dakota	3	4	6	2	2	1.5
Idaho	105	79	52	104	78	51
Washington	152	113	68	133	106	65
Oregon	6	8	7.5	5	7.8	7
United States	275	212	141.5	251	200.8	129.5

[1] Excludes peas grown for seed.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

LIST OF TABLES

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